THE REBELLION.

Latest News from Wash ington.

Preparation of the Array for Effective Service.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

His Reception by President Lincoln.

His Visit to Both Houses of Congress.

THE BANQUET AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Idmirable Arrangements for the Entertainment of the Prince.

THE GUESTS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION.

Prince Napoleon Inspects the Union Troops and Encampments.

Return of the Flag of Truce Sent to the Rebels.

The Body of Colonel Cameron Not Recovered.

Return of the Nurses for the Wounded Union Troops in the Hands of the Rebels.

scarcity of Gold and Silver Among the Rebels.

Important Movement of the Rebels in Missouri.

The Acts of Congress for Increasing

the Revenue,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

The preparation of the army for efficient and successful

mictly now that even the most expert newsmonger can-not discern what is going on. This new order of things, robably, furnishes an explanation of the flags of truce rder to find out what is being done here. ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. The Prince Napoleon arrived here Friday evening from

delphia, and repaired immediately to the house of

rday he called on the President at twelve o'clock, and lent received the Prince with marked courtesy, and welomed him to the country in a few simple but hearty words of compliment. Without seeking, he said, to at-tach to this flattering visit of one so closely allied to the French throne, at this solemn the country's history an undue importance, the could but feel that his presence at the capital was a guarantee of the friendly interest and generous sympathy of the Erench government, cannot attempt a report of the language of the President, as we merely report on hearsay the striking and im-

portant sentiments he is said to have uttered.

The Prince, it is reported, listeneds with deep interest such a personage, at such a moment, could but carry great weight, and might lead to inferences of very serious import. The Prince displayed infinite tact and admirable with the government of the United States, and that neither he, any more than his imperial cousin, were fa-verable to the sad contingencies of revolution.

THE PRINCE ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION. tour of inspection of the capital. He first visited both borns of Congress. The presiding officers of the Senate and House, as well as most of the prominent members of each, were presented to his Highness, and it appears that the impression of his easy, graceful manners established The extraordinary likeness he bears to his immortal uncle attracted unusual attention

The Prince evidently felt "imself quite at home in ou glorious legislative balls, for he was a prominent and ar-dent debater in the French Assembly during the four years of Louis Napoleon's Presidency. He had little time to that with the members, but he kept up a pretty brick running fire of conversation with the Secre-

his way to the Capitol and other places of cariosity.

Nothing could have been more fortunate for the Prince or, perhaps, for the country, than that Governor Squard should have taken his Highness ender his special charge, as his official position required. The Secre-tary is easy and conciliatory in manners, and wonderfully adreit in conversation. He has, besides a voin of polished humor, which he knows how to use with admirable effect. In his interview with be was felicitous enough to provoke her hearty laughter of etiquette. Governor Seward 1 not only a statesman dently quite charmed with the easy conversation and

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER PARTY. The difficult and recherche affair. As the Prince travels incognite, the diffice was quite as famille. There were twenty seven persons at the diffice. The party was composed of the President and the Presidential family, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grimeley, &r. Edwarde, Mr. R. T. Lincoln, Mr. Mecoukey, and Messicure Nicolay and Hay,

the private secretaries of the President. Trince Napoleon was accompanied by Capt. Coulds, com-mander of the steamer upon which the imperial party came to New York; Lieut. Cols. Ferri, Pissa and Ragon, Aides de Camp, and Mr. Maurice Sand. The other guests

were Lord Lyo., s, the British Minister; Monsieur Mercier the Fre ach Legation : Mr. Baroche, attache; the Secretari's of State, the Pressury, the Navy, the Interio ad the Postmaster General; Licutement General Scott, Major General McCleilan, Scnator Foot, President pro tem of the Senate Senator Summer, Chairman of Senate Com. mittee on Foreign Relations, and Fred. W. Seward, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary of State.

The party was happily made up to insure congeniality, while preserving all the requirements of formulity to promote the comfert and agreeability of the occasion.

odors loaded the warm evening air. The guests were re-ceived in the parior, and when all were assembled, and greetings exchanged and introductions made, the Marine

artificial flowers that were wont to stand out like bristles from the plateau in the centre of the table, had been reflowers, and the flowers overywhere were reflected by the tastefully arranged and sparkling new crystal, upon each piece of which is out the coat of arms of the United

General Scott upon the left, occupied the centre of the table on one side, and opposite to him was Mrs. Lincoln, supported by the Prince on the right, and Secretary Chase or the left. The rest of the party were appropriately placed Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Crimsley were simply but taste fully attired in white, and the graceful manner and conversational powers of the lady of the White House gave

Those who have been familiar with state dinners at the fulness and completeness of this one has never been ex affed. The dinner lasted two hours. The distinguishe fereign guests did ample justice to both viands and wines, and it was remarked that the venerable Lieutenant General appeared to enjoy the occasion with geneine heartiness. Hitherto it has been the custom to have these State dinners pre-pared by some respectable restaurateur, but on this occasion Mrs. Lincoln determined to have the paparations made exclusively at home. To her exquisite taste alone is to be attributed the beautif I arrangements for the occassion, and the surpassing geniality of the dinner party. Mrs. Lincoln has upon this occasion shown her practical good sense to be equal to her graceful courtesy

VISIT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE UNION CAMP. by the Secretary of State and members of the French Lefortifications on the right bank of the Potomac. The party f cavalry. The cavalcade first visited the encampments and intrenchments near the Chain Bridge, and then cross ing the river, visited the entire line of camps and fortifi-Corcoran the party was received by Colonel Sherman The Prince examined the earthworks, guns, &c., &c., very minutely. Passing on in the direction of the Arling House, the party made a prolonged stop at the camp of the De Kalb regiment, with the accomplished Colonel of which the Prince bad a protracted conversation. Genera tions. Reaching Fort Runyon, at the head of Long Bridge, the party found the Fourteenth regimen of New York Volunteers drawn up in line. At the requ body of men. So deeply was the Prince interested in what he saw on the Virginia side that the party did not reach Washington until after six c'clock P. M. The imperial visiter was received with considerable enthusiasm at all the encumpments. Hearty cheers groeted him at all points. He conversed with the commanding officers with the utmost free ion , revealing much informs tion and intelligent judgment in midtary matters. In conversation with his cortege he expressed much surprise and admiration at the wonderful rapidity with which the vast material for active warfare, human and otherwise it evidently as striking evidence of the martial capabilities of our people, remarking, how-ever, at the same time, as he did in New York, that,

guest this evening. The members of the Cabinet and the most prominent members of the Diplomatic corps are inat Pittsbu It is all but certain that his journey will not extend South of the Ghio river. The Prince and suite have accepted an invitation to dine with the Secretary of State to-mor-

An amusing mistake has occurred here during the visit of Prince Napoleon. The remarkable likeness of Chauncey Shaffer, of New York, to the Prince has occasioned him to

be jointed out and gazed at as the Princo whenever he appears in a public place. "In A - n-PRITURN OF THE NURSES FOR THE WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS. Misses Rovers and Haziehurst, who went upon a good

Samaritan mission to our wounded men in the hands of the rebels, have returned. Upon arriving at Fairfax rebel officer in command there, that they would be al pleased upon the wounded soldiers, but they would be leave the lines of the rebel army during the war. returned. They gave in charge of General Stewart the The money was in gold and silver, and was reccipted by General Stewart for Beauregard. The ladies say that he looked at it with gloating eyes, as if he had ot seen so much money for a long time. Gold and silver are about as scarce as ice in Dixie.

DEPARTURE OF THE COATZACOALCOS. The steamer Contraconlcos left here this morning for four rifled cannon with which to protect herself from

either the batteries or privateers of the rebeis. THE FLAG OF TRUCE SENT TO THE RESEL CAMP. Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washing ion on Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communi cation from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his erother, Colouel Cameron. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular officer in the rebel army. This objection re-moved there is no doubt the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose. The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courtesies and kind manner in they were treated by Cotonel Stewart, commanding the First Virginia regiment, and other officers within the field approach directly to Fairfax Court House. Whatever they may have seen of interest in that neighborhood they have the profence to conceal, having gone thither on an orrand

THE FAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND GO-VERNMENT KMPLOYES. VERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The members of Congress have been paid their last

comport freezery notes. The employee of the other Cepartments of the government are hereafter to be paid in the same description of paper.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS,

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from General Johnston was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the rebels that gome of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such executions have taken place, it may certainly be inferred that General McDowell

replied in accordance with this fact. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. Over three hundred of the military appointments were confirmed by the Senate yesterday. Among the Senate

confirmations are those of Thomas K. King, of Rhode Island, Consul to Operto, and Wm. L. Baker, of Maryland, Consul to Guaymas.
RUMORS APLOAT IN THE CAPITAL.

In the absence of any important news all sorte of ru-mors are concected; among them is one that another flag of truce had come in from the rebels to-day. Upon in-THE BLAIR FAMILY AND THE "ON TO RICHMOND"

The newspaper assaults upon the Blair family, charging them with having imprudently urged the "forward to Richmond" movement, has so much aroused the Maryland secessionists against them that it has been deemed neces. Stry to staticn a military force in the vicinity of Silver Springs, the residence of F. P. Blair, for the protection of

The Yankee arrived at the Navy Yard this afternoon threw a shell into the works, from which five shots were instantly fired in return, one of them passing through the engineer's from, but without doing much damage. She did not therefore remain long in that neighborhood.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO THE SOLDINGS. passage of the bill preventing the sale of intoxica ing liquors to sold ere, is mainly due to the pressing efforts of Senator Wilson, who, ever since the meeting of Congress, has perceived the necessity of such a measure of the promotion of both good morals and discipline.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, August 8, 1861.
The Evening News learns from a well informed citizen of Southwest Missouri, who pessesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of the plan of the rebels in that Bird's Point, but to make a desperate attempt to secure General Pillow at New Madrid, Mo.; another at Pocahon-tas, Arkansas, believed to be now under the command of Ben McCullough, and another in Mississippi county, under Jeff Thompson. The plan is to keep up a c n tant threat to attack their and Bird's Point, so as to k op the Union troops there employed, menace General Lyon in Southwest Missouri by threats of attack from General Lyon in Price and Rains, while the forces at New Madrid and Po-cahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from thence march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Governor Jackson, and, with this city as a base of operations, west Missouri from the general government.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. HARRISBURG, August 4, 1861.

Colonel Richard Henry Rush, will march to morrow even ing. Twelve regiments of Pennsylvania reserves, Colone Join H. Taggart, will leave for Washington on Tuesday.

AID FOR THE ARMY.

KATONAH, N. Y., August 3, 1861.

Mrs. Lincoln having kindly consented to receive and distribute the Havelocks made by the ladies of Katonah and Bedford, a case was despatched to-day from the Jay Home stead to the executive mansion by Pullen and Adams Express, containing 1,800 Havelocks, of which 1,165 were made by the ladies of Katonah and its vicinity, and 135 by

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

SHE CREW MUTINY PEARING THEY WILL BE SOLD INTO BONDAGE STATEMENT OF CHARLES HANEY, ONE OF THE CREW. The brig Robert C. Wright, Capt. Garland, arrived at Fits port yesterday under circumstances of a very pecu-lar nature. The brig sailed from this port some time thence to Trinidad de Cuba, to obtain a sugar freight to some port in the United States. The crew consisted of the captain, two mates, and five colored men as seamen the second mate deserted from the vessel. The brig then proceeded to Trinidad, seeking freight; but, owing to the present national difficulties, the Spanish merchants refused to ship sugar by her, and, consequently, the captain was obliged to seek for freight in other ports, and she was ot under weigh for Cardenas, but, on the voyage, the captain altered his mint, and up helm for Hittimore. This coming to the cars of the colored crew they demarred coming to the cars of the colored crew they demarred, and told the captain on several occasions they did not desire to go to Bantimore, that piace being within the jurisdiction of slaveholding States; therefore they feared that they might be sold into slavery. The captain, fearing the crew would rise and take the vessel from him, and, possibly, murder him and his mate, proceeded to this port, where he gave the entire crew in charge of the authorities, stating that they had mutined and threatened his life, as sood as the vessel arrived at the Quarantime he gave them in charge of Sergeant Vanderzee, who brought them to the city, and after the statement of Captain Garland they were committed to the First ward station house, to await their committal to-day by the United States authorities.

Charles larling. West Indies 15
Jose Cardez. Chill 25
Obra Waker Bermuda. 19
Lorenzofhompsen. West Indies 22
Charles Simpson. West Indies 22
Charles Simpson. West Indies 22
Charles Rancy. Island of Jamaica. 22
Our reporter visited the station house where the prisoners were incarcerated, and found the crew locked up and evidently suffering somewhat from the heat of the day. Cardez, the Chillian, sailor, was suffering from the effects of the Chagres fover contracted while at Asphiwall. After a few moments conversation with all of the prisoners he relected the most intelligent of the number, charles Rancy, a smart looking mulatto of twenty two years of age, a native of Morant Bay, Jamaica, and obtained from him the following statement:—
STATEMENT OF CHARLES RANCY, ONE OF THE COLORED CHEW.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES RANEY, ONE OF THE COLORED CHEW.

We safied from this port in the brig Robert C. Wright, Captain Garland, having signed articles to go from New York to Aspinwail, and from thence to a port or ports in Coba and return to some port in the United States, which we supposed would be New York. On the voyage out and at Aspinwail we worked as hard as we could, never being uncivil or in any way doing anything to displease the captain or the officers. We were continually threatened with shooting, and the captain often remarked, if he had us in Baitimore we should go up into the country while he could walk around the streets as a gentleman. We supposed he meant that he would sell us. At Aspinwall the second mate ran away, and said he never would go to Bultimore in the brig. We went from Aspinwail to Trinidad, in Caba, and we could get no carge, and the captain told us we were going to Chenfaegos to get one, or we might get one at Cardenas; but after we got to sea he told us wo were going to Baltimore, and he again commenced his promises of licking us and selling us for slaves. Now we did not ship to go Baltimore or any other slaveholding place, and of course we did not like the idea of going where our liberty might be forever lost to us. We told the captain is everal times that we did not want to go to that place, and he told us it was none of our business where the vessel went, and now that he had us on board he would do as he pleased yith us. He told Charley Simpson that he would give him and the cook a free pass North, but he would take fine care that the rest of us went South, and said it would be the making of him. We talked, the matter over-forward, and came to the conclusion tast we should not go into Baltimore, and accordingly we all went aft to the saptain and frankly told him we did not ship to go to a slave port, and he must take us back to New York, where we shipped. He cursed us, and told us to go forward and tend to our business. Again we protested as freemen and appealed to his feelings, We safied from this port in the brig Robert C. Wright,

HOW THE TROOPS ARE PAID.

The sum required to pay a regiment, off-cors included, for three monties are vice, is not far short of \$40,000. The sum to be received by the officers of a regiment for three monties services is as follows;—
Colond, \$648, insulant chosed, \$562; major, \$926; captain, \$335; first fleutenant, \$325; eccent itentenant, \$310; surgeon, \$525, adjustant, \$379; quartermaster, \$403.

This commutes everything into money, including the cost of servants, horses and rations. Commissioned officers cannot always understand this, and are invariably surprised at finding themselves the recipionts of so much more money than they expected. Non-commissioned officers and privates are furnished with food and ciothing. Non-commissioned officers of the staff are paid \$21 per month, their food and ciothes. The orderly of each company receives \$20 per month, clothing and provisions. The other sergeants receive \$17 per month, corporals \$13, musicians \$12 and privates \$11. Each man receives his own money, after having eigned duplicate receipts. The companies are mustered in their order, and called to the stand alphabetically, the commanding officer boing always present to witness the payments. All payments are made in gold and allyer. HOW THE TROOPS ARE PAID.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

It is understood that General Butler has gone to Wash on to attend a conference of the Cabinet and Major Gen

Monroe is not credited, though it is said Gen. Butler will not remain unless the troops are furnished for a vigorous

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE, FORTIONS MORNON, Va., August 1, 1861.

Arrest of Two Spies-Capture of a Negro Bearing Letter to Yorktown—Mounting of Union Guns to Bear On Sewall's Point Battery-Expected Trial of James Gunz-No News from the Combined Naval and Land Expedition

Up the Chesapeake-Naval News, do., do.-Newport News Affairs-Soldier Shot by a Captain-Evil Hiferts of Liquor in the Camp-Demoralization of the Regiments-Resignation of Col. John E. Bendix-Court of Inquiry-

Controlands at the First, dc., dc.

Two spice were arrested here yesterday, caught in the very actof giving information to the enemy. The first, a private in the New York Tenth regiment, a German by

irth, was arrested for sending a letter through Adam Express to a distinguished rebel general, detailing the hands of the express agent here, but just before the de-parture of the Baltimere boat he came into the office in a surried manner, and requested the letter which be h left, giving as an excuse for the request that there was Upon being informed of the anxiety to see him at General Butler's, he rolled up the letter and threw it away; but it was subsequently found and carried to the General. It was written in the German language, and, as I have before was written in the German language, and, as I have before observed, contained important information. The fellow is pow in close confinement. Another follow, a regular, was caught at a late hour last night in the act of making signals to the enemy at Sewait's Point from the pistol gallery outside the walls of the fort, which were answered from that point. The fellow is in quod now, and will be shot, probably, if the facts can be proved. It is high time that an example be made of these spies, who have been in several instances caught in facts, which have been in several instances caught in facts, and the facts of the facts of the seven in several instances caught in facts, and fact the but always let off on taking "the cath of allegance." The rules of war seem to be of no weight here as authority. A negro boy was captered to day crossing Hampton bridge, and a letter found upon him directed to an effect of the rebels at Yerktown, containing valuable information to the enemy. This letter, too, was sent to head quarters. We seem to be surrounded by spies on every hand. An example of the most stern and relentless character is wanted, and the sooner the better.

The railroad, under the construction of Mr. Worral, is now completed from the Ordnance wharf to the Light Bouse, where the Rodman, or Floyd gun, as it was once called, is mounted. The Union gun will, in a day or two, he conveyed by rail to this point, and mounted on the carriage recently occupied by the Rodman. After a few trials it will speak a word or two to Sewall's Point, and bets are made that it will throw a shot to Cancy Island, seven miles distant. This range may be hard to obtain, but there is no doubt of the ability of the gun to pitch a four hundred and eighty pound shell into the enemy interestments, and if it explodes it will dig a ceilar large enough for a small hotel.

To morrow I hope to witness some practice from James rified cannon from the Rip Raps upon Sewall's Point. If

intrenchments, and if it explores it will dig a cellar large enough for a small hotel.

To morrow I hope to witness some practice from James' rifed cannon from the Rip Rape upon Sewall's Feint. If the James shelf fullis the high expectation of its friends here, we shall be able to clear the Point of the enemy, dismount hingung, and destroy, in a measure, his intreachments, which are not catculated to stand the effects of heavy missiles. La fountain, in his balloon, is likely to aid in giving direction to the shells.

The Minnesota again fudulged in a little target practice last evening with her heavy gons. The line shots were splendid, every one of them striking in a verset's length of the target. The shells that exploded were fixed with too short fasse for execution. That, of course, can be easily remedied if the line shots are good.

The constitued navel and land force, which left here night before last to operate in an unknown direction, have not yet returned. They are expected to night or to morrow, and the results of the affair I hope to obtain in time for the mail.

southward. The Boston steamers Ben De Ford and E. S. Spaulding are here, to convey the First Vermont regiment, Colonol Phelps, who should be Brigadier General Phelps, to New Heven, from whence they go up to Brattlebore, to hem unstered out of the United States service. They leave here on the 5th instant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 2, 1861. Intelligence from the Expedition Sent up the Pokomoke River—They Capture a Schooner Engaged in Conveying Provisions to the Enemy—Two Schooners Burned—Skir-mish with the Enemy—No Casualties—Colonel Elliott F, Shephred—His Labors Here—He Leaves for Heme To-Night—No Important News—About Colonel Allen and the Associated Deep Research Colonel Allen and the Associated Press Reporter—General Buller Leaves for Washington—Newport News Affairs—Visit of General Buller to Newyort News—Destruction of Liquor—Arress of Sullers—Saving of Money—Heavy Remillances Home—

The expedition has been heard from which was sent up eastern shere of Virginia and the villages on that river, by which letters, passengers, provisions and munitions of war were able to be sent into the enemy's country in spite of the blockade.

The schooner Indiana, a small but swift sailing craft, captured by the expedition, has just come in, with a crew and guard from the Naval Brigade and the Tenth regiment. The captain was captured been carried before Gen. Butler, probably to be detained I learn that none of the parties engaged in the expedition had met with any casualty up to the time of the prize about seventy of the enemy, with no loss on either side by the enemy at a subsequent time, and fired upon one of the propellers, the fire being returned from the Sawyer gun, the shells scattering the robels like chaff. Whether any were killed was not known by my informant, who day, and they will probably remain away a day or two longer. Several schooners which had been run up high and dry on the banks of the river were burned, as they out of all these vessels in a short time. Not one will be

been here some time, engaged in distributing clothing and arms to the New York regiments in need of those articles. I believe that the First regiment was partially articles. I believe that the First regiment was partially supplied with blue trowsers, and completely fitted out with caps. Their goats, of the same aptorn as thet worn by the regulars, were frawn from the United Stafes. The Second 19 timent was furnished with trowsers and shoes, and the Twentieth with new clothes and the Remington rifle. The Seventh has also been supplied with nearridges the bore will not admit. This regiment will be supplied with near clothing and shoes very soon. I hope, les they will be oblighed to appear on parade in purising time. They are now very ranged, and many of them quite destitute of shoes. This should at once be attended to and I doubt not OSI. Shephard, who fins shown a good deal of attentien to our troops hore, will take such steps as will, at an early day, place them on a proper footing again. He returns to New Yerk tompth.

We are able to hear pathing to day of an exciting character. It is dull enough here for an anchorite. Evan IA Mountain's balloon seems to have feelt the influence of the spot, and lays low and keeps quiet.

The report made by the Associated reporter, to the effect that Ozi Alien had broken his parce twon, is false. General Butter leaves for Washington to night "for consultation."

the east ment of valories, and it could not full in better hands.

General Butler visited Newport News væterday afternoen. He was accumpanted by Colene it. F. Shephard. The principal object of his visit was to carry on the good work which he has recently begus, of destroying the spiritious liquors in the camp, dust thus put as not so the many disgracoful scenes of destheamens and insuberdination that have intelly been of so frequent centremes in Camp Butler. By his orders all the places where liquor was gold to the soldiers were shut up, and she fiquor found upon the premises destroyed, amounting to about thirty barrels of rum, brandy and whiskey; the heads for the hards were tooked in, and the contents poured out upon the parched carsh, and we a few mements nothing remained but a very disagreeable ofer of the spirits which steal aten is sousses. The good work was most thoroughly and effectually dans, and seemed to meet the approval of all, both officers and privates. Quite a number of men who were engaged in the very disreputable traffic were placed unior arrest, and will to day receive a permanent eave of absence from this place, and be sent by the evening boat to Buttimore. Camp Butler last hight was very quiet, and presented a very pleasing contrast to its usual turbulent and noisy state, and the men seemed fully satisfied that what had occurred was for their own good. There were over four thoughned dollars sent from

the First regiment to their families in New York. This will be a very welcome present to the families of the members of the regiment. The money is all sent by Adams' Express. First Lieutensut Christensen, of Company I, sent from his company alone the large amount of cleven hundred dollars; and it is a fact worthy of notice that every man of this company, which has, rank and file, sixty-nine members, eigned his name—an occurrence rarely met with by the paymasters—nor lid any of the men owe the suiter one cent. It has been reported that our volunteers have not had a sofficient quantity of good food furnished them. To show how false this statement is, I would state that the Quartermaster of the First Vermont regiment pesterday informed me that he had sold over six hundred dollars worth of provisions, which the regiment had saved from the regular rations which they are allowed. This money is divided among the men. The great cause of the waste of provisions by solders is their ignorance in cooking their rations and troops, when they first enior upon camp life, are apt to neglect this very important branch, so necessary for health and comfort. We need competent cooks for our army and each cantain should endeavor to secure the services of a good cook for his company, and captains should also take sufficient interest in seeing that the quartermasters give the men their full rations.

OUR NEWPORT NEWS CORRESPONDENCE.

ing by Captain Bernard of same company. The ball en-tered the neck on the right side, near the collar bone, and came out on the upper part of the shoulder; it is not con sidered dangerous. The particulars of the affair, as near as I can learn, are as follows:—Late in the afternoon Cog-ley got drunk and was put in the guard house. About First Sergeant Yepper, of the company, instantly ran to him and was trying to allay his excitement, and had taken his musket from him, and Cogley had consented to his appearance at the door of the tent, and Cogley to lay down the bayonet and supposed, mortally wounded. The doctor was quickly apon the spot and had the wounded man taken to the hospital, and in a few moment he skilfully extracted the ball and had the man as comfortable as possible. Captain and was sent aboard the steamer Express, lying at the wharf. Company A, and in fact nearly the whole regiment, were in a fearful state of excitement all the even-

and was sent aboard the steamer Express, lying at the wharf. Company A, and in fact nearly the whole regiment, were in a fearful state of excitement all the evening, and could Captain B, have been found by any of the members of his company he would have been killed, as the feeling against him is most intense. The particulars of the afiair I received from Sergeant Yepper, who was supporting Cogley when he was shot, the ball passing close by the Sergeant's head. Cantain Bernard's version of the afiair is, that private Cogley was very insubordinate and abusive, and threatened to take his (Captain B.'s) life, and that he shot him in self-defence. I have not yet learned that that Captain has been arrested, or what steps will be taken to examine into the matter. It is to be neget that it will be brought to trial and justice done, for it is greatly needed here as an example.

Some of the most disgraceful scenes that I have ever witnessed have occurred during the past week at Camp Butler. Newport News. These have been caused by king Alcohol, who has been having full sway here, and it is only during the past few days that any active measures have been taken to suppress the sale of liquor at this post, and scenes of violence and ingulordination were to be met with at all hours of the day and night, and some officers as well as privates exemed to have lest albadif-respect, and have become a disgrace to themselves and also to the postfon they occupy. In the First and Seventh regiments, New York Volunteers, I have noticed more drunk-cances than in any other regiments in fact, no cases have come under my observation, in either the First. Vermont regiment, or Colonel Hawkins, Ninth regiment New York Volunteers. But in the First regiment (Colenel Wm. H. Allen's), it has become a regular habit with several officers to make beasts of themselves with liquor, thus setting a disgusting example for those under their command. This regiment is now in a complete shale of emeralisation, and almost of insubordination, caused by the absen

bly bring another regiment into the field very soon, as he is well known to be an able and efficient officer and well versed in military tactics. A Board of Inquiry met at comp Butler yeaterday, to examine the claims and appraise the property destroyed and used by the troops at this place, said property being supposed to belong to Win. J. Wilber and G. H. Merriam. The following named effects were detailed to investigate and assess damages:—Major H. N. Worden, First regiment Verment Volunteers: Captain W. S. Rijley, First Vermont; Captain E. Jardine, Ninth regiment New York Volunteers. The property claimed to have been destroyed were crops of wheat, corn and potatoes, on the ground where Chip Butler is now located. Four horses used one arrained treaty have been taken by our troops. There was a fair estimate made upon the above named crops and stock. Mr. Wichur also claimed one thousand dollars for one negro twenty-two years old, and six hundred dollars apiece for two negro boys aged ten and twelve years; but the Board could not see the claim in the same light as Mr. Wibur, and took no notice of the contrabands. The place is becoming filled with darkies, and unless some means are taken to dispose of them, it will cost as much to keep them in food and clothing, as it does for one of our regiments. There is a splendid opening at this point for ex Gene ra Greeley and Chaplain Beecher to recruit a regiment from among the contrababed at this place. Many of them are already uniformed in the cast of clothing of the soldiers, and, with a little training and a few was sermons from Brother Beecher, they would soon be in trin to take the field, and ready uniformed in the cast of clothing of the soldiers, and, with a little training and a few was sermons from Brother Beecher, they would soon be in trin to take the field, and results of the point of the contrababed at this place. Many of them are already miter and the property of t

CORPORAL SMITH OF FIRE ZOUAFES. United States General Hospital, July 31, 1861.
I see by your issue of the 29th inst. that I am among the missing. I am happy to state to my friends and relatives that I am alive, and doing as well as could be extives that I am alive, and doing as well as could be expected. I received my wound in a hand to hand fight with one of the noted Black Horse Cavairy. One of our boys charged on him, and he thought to get out of his way by stilling from his horse. I saw his dodge, and as he haced med gave him a shot from my revolver; he returned my compliment but I was too quickfor him, and struck he barrel of his pistol with mine, thereby saving my life, but not my arm, as the charge went through my left arm. My second shot was more successful, as he dropped his head and pitched for wards, and fell never to look upon the face of man again. I am now at the United States General Hospital, Georgotown, D. C. There are saxly of the wounded soldiers of the late battle with myself, all doing well with but one exception, and that one will not recover. By meking this correction you will greatly oblige

Corporal Company C, Fire Zouaves.

HOW A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS SPEAKS OF OUR SOLDIERS. The following is an extract of a letter which appeared

in the Cieveland Plaindealer, said to have been written by Hon. Albert G. Riddie, the republican representative of the Nineteenth district of Oblo in the present Cor

well, the further they (the soldiers) ran the more frightened they grew, and aithough we moved on as rapidly as we could, the fugitives passed us by scores. The heat was awful, although now about six; the men were exhausted; their mouths gaped, their lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes starting in frenzy-no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wratches. As we passed the poor, demented, exhausted wretches, they made frantic efforts to get un to and into our carriage. Shey grasped it every where, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and impiored us in every way to take them on. We had to be rough with them. Affers they loaded us down almost to a stand still, and we had to push them off and throw them out. Finally frown and I, with a pistel each, kept them out, although one poor devil got in in spite of us, and we lugged the coward two miles. I gually opened the door said he was tumbled out.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND

REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS. The Second regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Perry, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, from Washington via Ba'timore and Philadelphiag per Cunden and Amboy Railroad. After remaining a short time on the pier, they were transferred to'steamers Traveller and thampsen, bound for New Hayes, where they are expected to arrive at about six o'clock this morning. Preparations have been made to give them a good welcome on their arrival at that city.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The camp of the Anderson Zouaves is now perfect in every respect, and for the few days they will remain here they will enjoy the pleasure of living in a regular camp, and not be packed in a wooden shanty like herringe ents is a very pretty space a little back of the old bar and the tents are of a superior make, being all double, so as to insure entire protection from the weather. It is

Colonel Milton Coggswell, commanding this noble regiment, is at present in the city, where he will remain a few days. With him arrived Captain Gererty, who is at

few days. With him arrived Captain Gererty, who is at Tammany Hall recruiting for the regiment, in the place of those whem the medical inspection declared as unfit to stand the service. This regiment is probably better officered than any that has yet left the city, the commander being a United States officer of conniderable experience. Colonel Cognessed is a native of Indiana, having entered the military institute at West Point in 1845. 9th the 185 July, 1849, he was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Fourth infantry, and transferred to the Eighth infantry in August, 1849. After which he was acting Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy until 1850.

He was then creered on active service, and for a long time he was stationed at Fort Stanton, where he had considerable skirmishing with the Navajoes and other Indian tribes.

He was subsequently detached and assigned to recruiting service, at No. 86 Chatham street.

Colonel Cognessed was one of the mustering officers of the troops furnished by the State of New York and universally liked for his gentlemanly and courteous demeanor. He was offired lucrative commissions on several occasions, but was restrained by the War Department from accepting either of them. The Colonelcy of the Seventy mint regiment, N. Y. S. M., was offered him, and he was compelled to refuse the tender. Finally he received permission to accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Seventy mint regiment, N. Y. S. M., was offered him, and he was compelled to refuse the tender. Finally he received permission to accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Seventy mint regiment. The material of which Colonel Win. D. Kennedy, Colonel Cognessed bids fair to become one of the best organized in the army owing to the severe and constant discipling they have to undergo. The government in this instance acted very wisely in granting Captain Cognessed in the acruy of the Colonel was commended than the Tammany regiment. The material of which Colonel the control of so fine a command as the Tammany regiment.

THE UNION GUARD.

Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues where companies and detachments will be quartered and sub-isted immediately. Major Max A. Thoman is assigned the command at the quarters. Lieut. Colonel James M. Turner's headquarters are at No. 302 Broadway.

A WELCOME TO A CAPTAIN OF THE SE VENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A reception was given on Saturday evening, at the house of Mr. Ferd. Stoesel, No. 5 Carlislo street, to Captain Jame. Coulter, of the Seventy-ninth rightent (Highlanders), who has just returned from the seut of war. This gallant officer was wounded severe y in the arm, notwithstanding which, he still led his beave follow is forward to the charge, until again wounded, when he was carried from the field of battle in an exhausted condition. On his arrival in this city, he was redeemed by his friends at the above mentioned house, where a splendid collation was served. A number of very appropriate speeches were made by members of several regiments, and others. The parties separated at a late hour, when they accompanied the Captain to his residence in the upper part of the city.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

A portion of the Third Irish regiment has gone into quarters at Staten Island, at Camp Carrigan, Quarantine grounds, and it is expected that about 400 more will follow to-day or to morrow. These men are to come from Beston, where they have been recruited. A number of the men will be mustered into the United States service to-day at the camp.

UNITED STATES VANGUARD A new recruiting station has been opened for this regi-ment at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets' where application may be made all day.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT NOT PAID OFF-WHO IS IN FAULT?

The Editor of the Herald.

BROOKLY, August 5, 1881.

The Sixty-ninth regiment having been mustered out of the service of the United States on Saturday, the 3d inst., the service of the United States on Saturday, the 3d inst., I consider that the members of that regiment have not been treated in an upright manner by the government whom they have served so faithfully from the moment they landed at Annapolis up to the late disnateous retreat at Bull run. Your admirable paper, and the press ha general, have done us justice; but I beg to inform you that a great number of our men are from other States, and have not the means to proceed to their houses, white others are out of employment, and in many instances without means of support, and consider it a very hard case to be kept so long without receiving the few dollars which they have so hardly cerned. We have been informed that the paymaster has been for some time in New York, ready at any mement to pay the troops as soon as the capitains of companies can produce their pay rolls. If such is the case, they are the parties to biame. They, generally speaking, as in good circumstances, and if they do not feel for the brave men who have fought unfor them, it is hard to espect strangers will do so. The utter neglect and injustice with which we, in commen with many members of other regiments, have been treated can hold out but a slight indicement to recater the service again.

Hoping that the parties who are in the fault may benefit by having the hijustice we are laboring under brought to the notice of the public, I remain, any yours truly, Gurrallers, Company B, Sixty-ninth regiment. I consider that the members of that regime

CANNONIERS WANTED.

Captain T. B. Bunting, of Light Company R. Ninih regi-ment, New York. State Milita (new detached), arrived in the city yestarday from Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of recruiting. Twelve riders and eighteen camponiers

A NEW RIFLED CANNON.

Mr. John Morgan, a mechanic of Oneida, N. Y., has just finished the model of a new rifled cannon, which he claims will do away with all the difficulties that have